APRIL, 1788. THE NUMB. 3020.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1788.

Juſt received from London, and to be Sold by
Meſſieurs CIST, AITKEN, CRUKSHANK, SEDDON, SPOTSWOOD, DOBSON and YOUNG;- *Price 4ſ.*

OBSERVATIONS
On ſome Parts of Natural Hiſtory:

To which is prefixed an account of ſeveral remarkable veſtiges of an ancient date, which have been diſcovered in different parts of NORTH-AMERICA.---PART I.

By BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, A. M.
Preſident of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, &c.

Well then may it be inferred, that there are large chaſms in the annals of many countries; and that we have obtained but an imperfect acquaintance with the fortune of governments, and the viciſſitudes of the ſpecies. DUNBAR.

THIS tract is embelliſhed with a fine engraving of ſome ancient veſtiges of art, near the banks of the Muſkingum, which have been generally ſuppoſed to be the remains of Fortifications of a very early date. The author has attempted to inveſtigate the origin and deſign of this, and ſimilar antiquities, that have been diſcovered in the uncultivated parts of America: And, from theſe and other relics of human art, with the hiſtory of which the Indian natives ſeem unacquainted, the author has (taking them in connection with other circumſtances) hazarded ſome conjectures reſpecting the aboriginal population of this country.

"The four parts relative to Natural Hiſtory, which will complete the work in one volume octavo, will be embelliſhed with ſeveral elegant plates:---The pages now given to the public, although entitled "Part Firſt," form a ſeparate work of themſelves, having no connection with Natural Hiſtory."

FOR SALE BY
DANIEL BENEZET,

At his Store in Arch-ſtreet, four doors below the corner of Second-ſtreet,
A very large ASSORTMENT of
Dutch Scythes & German Straw Knives,

With ſuitable WHETSTONES-----Alſo,

HEMPEN thread for manufacturers, black ſattins, ſilk and linen handkerchiefs of different kinds, broad and narrow corduroys, calimancoes, Leghorn hats, watch chryſtals, fuzee chains, pendants and hands, fine braſs wire, pewter table and tea ſpoons, boxes of Dreſden china cups and ſaucers, temple ſpectacles, ſhoe buckles, metal buttons, pins and needles, ſleeve buttons, ſhoemakers knives, double ſcrew gimblets, dotted awl blades, ſhoe tacks, curtain rings, pig braſs, German looking glaſſes, bar iron by the ton, double and ſingle rolled Engliſh iron plate, a large aſſortment of ſheet braſs, &c.

N. B. He has a few tons of the very beſt upland mixed blue graſs, Clover and Timothy HAY to ſell. c8w.

Philadelphia, April 4, 1788.

ALL perſons indebted to CHARLES HAMILTON, of the borough of Lancaſter, by bonds, notes, &c. are requeſted to diſcharge the ſame, on or before the 12th day of June next, or otherwiſe they will be proceeded againſt as the law directs. Any perſon having claims againſt ſaid Charles Hamilton are requeſted to bring in the ſame, properly atteſted, to GEORGE BICKHAM, in Philadelphia, or JOHN GREER, in York-Town.

On TUESDAY, the 29th of April inſt.
Will be SOLD by public Vendue,

In York Town (unleſs previouſly ſold at private ſale)
All the remaining Stock of Goods,

LATE the property of Charles Hamilton (aſſigned to the ſubſcribers for the uſe of his creditors) amongſt which are---broadcloths, coatings, ſhalloons, durants, moreens, camblets, calimancoes, velvets, corduroys, chintzes, calicoes, cottons, checks, linens, and a variety of other goods.

JOHN FIELD,
JOHN DONALDSON,
WILLIAM BELL,
JOHN GREER,
JAMES CRAWFORD,
GEORGE BICKHAM,
} Aſſignees of Charles Hamilton.

N. B. Propoſals will be received from perſons inclined to purchaſe the ſtock at private ſale.

This day is PUBLISHED, by
ROBERT SMITH,

And to be SOLD by Meſſrs. SEDDONS, DOBSON, PRITCHARD and BAILEY,
AN ADDRESS
On the importance of Female Education,

Delivered to the Young Ladies and Inſtructors of Mr. POOR's Academy, in Arch-ſtreet, Philadelphia, in preſence of the Viſitors and a large number of ſpectators, on Tueſday, March 4, 1788, at the cloſe of the quarterly examination, by the Reverend *Joſeph Pilmore*, one of the Viſitors of the ſaid Academy.

THE *Contributors* to the *Pennſylvania Hoſpital* are deſired to attend an *Election* to be held at the ſaid *Hoſpital*, according to law, on Second-day, the fifth day of the Fifth month next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to chuſe twelve Managers and a Treaſurer for the enſuing year.

By Order of the Managers,
Fourth month 4th. SAMUEL COATES, Clerk.

WHEREAS it has been repreſented to the *Managers* of the Pennſylvania Society for the encouragement of Manufactures and the Uſeful Arts, that it would greatly contribute to the extenſion of the manufacture of paper, if LINEN and COTTON RAGS were more carefully preſerved for ſale throughout this and the other ſtates; it is earneſtly recommended to all families to pay attention to this object, and thus to contribute to the progreſs of a manufacture, which promiſes ſo much advantage to the United States.

Publiſhed by Order of the Board of Managers,
April 2, 1788. C. WISTAR, Secretary.

The Printers throughout the United States are requeſted to inſert this recommendation in their reſpective news-papers.

NEW-PORT, (R. I.) March 27.

On Monday laſt a very large and reſpectable number of freeemen and freeholders of this town aſſembled at the ſtate houſe purſuant to an act of the general aſſembly, in order to conſider of the propoſed conſtitution of the United States, and the memorial of the ſociety of friends for the repeal of the tender and limitation acts.—The warrant being read for convening the meeting, Henry Marchant, eſquire, was unanimouſly elected moderator.

The buſineſs of the day was prefaced with the acts of government, which referred to the deciſion of the people the above important queſtions. It was then obſerved that a diſcuſſion of the conſtitution would require a great length of time, and that at the cloſe of the poll the houſe would probably be thin, it was therefore adviſeable to take the ſenſe of the meeting firſt for the repeal of the tender and limitation acts, that the people had generally made up their minds on this queſtion and were ready for a vote——it was accordingly moved 'that the repreſentatives of this town be inſtructed to vote for and uſe their influence to obtain a repeal of thoſe laws,' and it paſſed in the affirmative by an almoſt unanimous vote, there being but ſix perſons in this large meeting for perpetuating theſe iniquitous acts.

The conſtitution was then read, when the moderator impartially ſtated the proceeding of the general aſſembly upon it ſince it has been tranſmitted to them——he alſo informed the town of the uniform conduct of their repreſentatives in endeavouring to obtain the appointment of a convention who might deliberate upon the conſtitution agreeably to the reſolution of the honorable body who formed it and of Congreſs. The honorable moderator had the pleaſing ſatisfaction to find that his conduct as a repreſentative, and that of his colleagues, met with general approbation.——After this neceſſary detail, ſeveral gentlemen very pertinently entered into an inveſtigation of the act of aſſembly altering the mode of deciſion from that recommended by the general convention and by Congreſs.—Whilſt they paid all poſſible reſpect to the legiſlature who paſſed this act, the principles on which it was founded was reprobated in the moſt unqualified terms.—It was ſaid that this deviation from the mode exhibited a determined obſtinacy in unfœderaliſm—it implied that the people could not be truſted with a right to delegate a convention, or that the authors of this act feared an impartial diſcuſſion of the conſtitution, and therefore refered it to the people in divided bodies, where they would be ſecluded from all means of information—that under colour of preſerving the liberty of the people, it made an unprecedented and direct attack upon their liberties by introducing a mode of taking their opinions hitherto unknown in this government, viz. that of giving their yeas and nays in open town meeting—that this manner of deciding checked the independency of freemen, and the tranſmiſſion of a regiſter of their names to the legiſlature expoſed them to the revenge of diſappointed power—that it was trifling with the dignity of the people, to refer unto them a queſtion which when decided by them could not be validnor of any effect—and that the mode of deciſion deprived us of the opportunity of applying the merits of the conſtitution to our particular circumſtances, and concurring in propoſitions for amendments if any parts wanted it.

It was therefore moved that a committee be appointed to draft inſtructions for the repreſentatives of this town, inſtructing them to move in general aſſembly for a recommendation of the appointment of a convention to conſider and decide upon the propoſed conſtitution in the manner recommended by the general convention and by Congreſs—In ſupport of this motion it was obſerved that the referring the conſtitution to the people, placed them in a ſtate of nature, and they were thereby veſted not only with powers to decide upon it, but of referring it to a convention if this mode ſhould appear moſt eligible: at the ſame time it was declared, that notwithſtanding this motion ſuperceded the neceſſity of taking the yeas and nays, yet all perſons who chooſe to decide on it themſelves were privileged to do it and no obſtruction ſhould be given—it was, however, preſumed that no fœderaliſt would poll. The motion accordingly paſſed in the affirmative by an almoſt unanimous vote; and a committee were appointed to draw up the inſtructions to our repreſentatives for the appointment of a convention, the repeal of the tender and limitation act; and to make report to that meeting on Friday following.

Proclamation was then ordered to be made by the Moderator, for all freemen and freeholders who inclined to give their yeas and nays, that he was ready to take them; upon cloſing the poll it appeared there were but ten nays, notwithſtanding the meeting was compoſed of between 3 and 400 freemen, there were no yeas. The fœderaliſt who compoſed the large majority, refuſing to give their polls for the reaſon above mentioned.

Never were any queſtions ſubmitted to a people which involved in them more important conſequences, and never were a body more deeply impreſſed with the truth of this conſideration; for during the diſcuſſion of this buſineſs, the moſt pointed attention, orderly behaviour, and calmneſs in inveſtigation, characteriſed this meeting.

NEW-YORK.

April 8. A gentleman from the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland informs us, that the referrence of the propoſed conſtitution to the people at large in that State, originated from a full conviction in the legiſlature, that it would be rejected. The minority perſuaded of the impoſſibility of effecting a change, refuſed to vote in town meeting, upon the queſtion. Newport, Providence, and two or three more towns being decidedly right, carried the buſineſs ſubmitted to them by forming memorials to the general aſſembly, requeſting them to appoint a convention, agreeably to the recommendation of Congreſs. In other towns the minority proteſted againſt the propriety of the proceedings, and withdrew, ſo that the State at large will appear to be unanimous. The fact however is, that ſeven-ninths of the people adhere to their paper ſyſtem, and conſequently are oppoſed to every meaſure of a general nature. They exhibit an example that will ſoon be followed by the other ſtates, if the habits of government ſhould be a little more relaxed. All men are alike; circumſtances only form the general character.—The policy of Rhode-Iſland is repugnant to hypocriſy. They bluſh not at ſix for one, while ſeven per cent. diſcount is within the vortex, though not ſo perceptibly of the ſame diſpoſition.

BALTIMORE, April 4.

Extract of a Letter from Waſhington, dated March 22. 1788.

"The Federal Liſt is very reſpectable in Waſhington, and notwithſtanding the extraordinary Exertions of a few *Anti's*, whoſe Proſpects darken daily. Nothing but Comprehenſion of the Subject is wanting to eſtabliſh the New Conſtitution in the Opinions of the People—The more it is underſtood, the more it is eſteemed—every Day furniſhes Inſtances of Antifederaliſts being made federal; but we have no Inſtance of a Federaliſt being made *Anti*.

"*R. H. Lees* Publication has been read with Attention, and he has been detected in miſtating Facts. The Neceſſity of *Maſon's*, and his Bill of Rights, has been done away by *Ariſtides*. *Randolph* is *uncommonly* federal, and *M———n* is contemptible.—Theſe Circumſtances are uſed to Advantage with thoſe who ſhew a Diſpoſition to obtain Information; but there are others who will neither *lead or drive*.—Stubbornneſs is unpardonable—but Ignorance is to be pitied. The Caſe of ſuch as are under its Influence, is generally *bad*, in Adults it may be called *deſperate*.—In attempting the Cure of the Diſeaſe, you would, no doubt, endeavour, as much as poſſibly, to *remove* the *Cauſe*, in hopes, thereby, to abate the *Violence* of the *Effect*—We treat it in that Way here, and hope for your Concurrence.

"When the Teſt-Law was enacted, a Time was limited for the people to comply with the Duty required—Numbers poſtponed Obedience till the Night of the laſt Day given by that Law—*Some* of thoſe Men, in whom great Confidence was placeed by others, violently oppoſed the Law, and ſtrongly recommended Oppoſition to their uninformed Neighbours.—This Conduct was countenanced till the Treachery of thoſe baſe Characters were diſcovered, by their taking the Oath themſelves at the *laſt Hour*, when the *deluded* had no Chance of Redreſs!—Hundreds, thus miſled were, added to the Liſt of Nonjurors. Some of thoſe Characters are now buſy in oppoſing the new Conſtitution, and we are endeavouring to check them as a *Cauſe* of much Evil.

"*Ariſtides* ſtands amongſt us as the ſupreme Arbitrer, and final Appeal, in all Caſes of Controverſy between Federaliſt and Antifederaliſts. His Remarks have diſplayed ſo much Knowledge of the Subject, and he has removed all Doubts with ſuch incontrovertible Perſpicuity, that to argue further, diſcovers a Want of Comprehenſion, or Want of Principle."

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 16.

Extract of a Letter from Naples, December 1.

"Two nights ago a conſiderable part of the top of our Mount Veſuvius was fairly ſwallowed up in the mouth of the volcano; and to day, to our aſtoniſhment as well as terror, we beheld immenſe quantities of ſmoke, blended with a pale coloured electrical flame, iſſuing with an incredible reverberating violence, to the ſummit of the mount again. During the whole of this ſtupendous phenomenon, the ſky ſeemed to blaze with myriads of meteors; and long will it be before our apprehenſions ſhall ſubſide about the effects in all probability to be expected from this uncommon eruption."

The Spring Circuit Courts are appointed to be held as follows:

In Lancaſter County	12th May
Dauphin	20th May
Cumberland	26th May
Franklin	2d June
York	9th June
Cheſter	16th June.

Captain Thomas Dring, who arrived at Rhode-Iſland from the Cape de Verd Iſland, in the brigantine Happy Return, gives the following extract from his Journal.----Sailed from Bonaviſta the 28th of January, 1788. The day before I left Bonaviſta arrived Captain Aaron Sheffield, of Newport, on a whaling voyage, having made 140 barrels of oil; and ſailed the ſame day. Left at Bonaviſta the following veſſels, viz. Ship Mercury, Capt. Howland; ſhip Favourite, Captain Jones; and ſchooner——, Captain Cunningham, all belonging to Boſton.—Brig Nancy, Capt. Brown of Portſmouth. The 29th January, ſtopped at St. Jago, to water: the day following arrived a Daniſh Eaſt-Indiaman, bound to China, who had on their paſſage taken from a wreck, a ſeaman, who gave me the following account.—That he Dennis Martin, belonging to the brigantine Navigator, John Suter, of Philadelphia, maſter, from Baltimore, bound to L'Orient, in France, that they ſailed about the middle of December, and had been 10 days at ſea, when ſcudding under a reefed foreſail, the tiller broke, and ſhe immediately broached two, and ſhipped a ſea, which filled the foreſail, and broke the foremaſt in three pieces; and overſet her inſtantly; that there was no ſoul on deck at the time, except himſelf and the man at the helm, who went overboard at the ſame time, and he believes was wounded by the tiller, as he appeared helpleſs: the whole crew periſhed below. She overſet about 4 o'clock, P. M. and it was with the utmoſt difficulty that he kept on her bottom until next morning, at which time ſhe righted, with her mainmaſt ſtanding: he then betook himſelf to the main top, the ſea making a breach over the veſſel: he remained there until the ſhrouds gave way, and the maſt ripped up the partners; he then had recourſe to the bowſprit, where he remained until he was happily relieved by the above mentioned ſhip, having been four days on the wreck, without either victuals, drink or ſleep, and much bruiſed by frequently being waſhed from the wreck, and almoſt ready to periſh through fatigue and hunger. He was treated with great humanity by the Daniſh Captain, and choſe to proceed the voyage with him; he did not know the latitude nor longitude they were overſet in, but had heard the captain ſay the ſame day, they would make the land on Sunday, that being Thurſday, 3d of January. Their mate was a Mr. Simpſon, belonging ſomewhere about Rhode-Iſland. Left at St. Jago, 1ſt of February, ſhip Thomas, captain Vickery, of Boſton, the above named Daniſh ſhip informed me they had ſeen a ſhip, which all her maſts gone, three days before they came acroſs the above mentioned wreck, could not board her, no ſoul appeared on deck.

AUGUSTA, March 8.

Our accounts from the frontiers are truly diſtreſſing. The Savages, who are very numerous on the other ſide of the Oconee, frequently croſs over and commit theft and murder in the ſettlements on that river. Laſt week they killed a man near Williamſon's ſwamp, burnt three houſes, and drove off a number of cattle.

SAVANNA, March 20.

Extract of a letter from Colonel James Maxwell to Brigadier General Jackſon, dated 16th March, 1788.

"On the 6th inſt. Capt. Stirling, of this regiment, received intelligence of a party of Indians collecting ſtock over the river Altamaha, whereupon he ordered five picked horſemen, well mounted, to croſs the river. They lay that night at the evacuated fort called Williams's, and on Saturday morning proceeded up the ſouth ſide of the river, and at Phinholloway creek found their trail, which they followed, and about two o'clock came up with them, twelve in number, with ſeventeen head of cattle and a drove of hogs. The white party immediately charged, and drove the Indians for a conſiderable diſtance, until they gained a bay, where they reſolutely faced about, and, finding the ſmall number of whites, entered into a ſpirited action, which continued for ſome time, during which two of the Indians were killed; but the ſuperiority of numbers obliged the white party to retreat, after having one of their horſes killed, another ſo wounded as to be of little ſervice, one of the men wounded through the hand, and another ſlightly in the neck. I make no doubt but they will leave the ſtock and make off, as this is the firſt check they have had in this part. The names of the five brave men who fought ſo ſuperior a number, almoſt three to one, and who would certainly have deſtroyed the Indian party but for the ſwamp, are, Green, Harvey, King, Waggoner and Corker; Green was ſlightly wounded in the neck, Harvey rendered unfit for action by a ſhot in the hand, King's horſe was wounded, Waggoner's horſe was killed on the ſpot, and his rifle almoſt choaked the firſt fire, and Corker loſt his only flint in the action, yet with all thoſe diſadvantages, they made a ſafe and ſecure retreat. Waggoner, a poor man, loſt his horſe, bridle, ſaddle and blanket. I hope his country will make him whole. Capt. Lewis, whoſe corps is very valuable, has ſcouted as far as Ohoopie without finding a ſign. Moſt of the ſettlers on the frontier have removed to their plantations. A white man was with the party, but kept aloof during the action."

Extract from Brigade Orders, dated 18th March, 1788.

"The General requeſts Col. Maxwell to preſent his warmeſt thanks to Green, Harvey, King, Waggoner and Corker, the five brave men of his regiment, who ſo gallantly engaged ſo ſuperior a number of Indians, over the Alatamaha, on the 6th inſtant, and to aſſure them, he will make a point of acquainting his Honor the Governor, and the Honorable the Executive, of their conduct. He hopes their example will be followed by every party who are fortunate enough to fall in with our ſavage enemy.

JOHN LUCAS, Aid de Camp."

March 27. From Burke county we have advice, that on Tueſday, the 11th inſtant, a man named Daniel Sykes, Mrs. Dabney his ſiſter, and a young man named Purlock, were killed and ſcalped at Williamſon's Swamp, within 7 miles of the Old Town, on Great Ogechee river, it is ſuppoſed by a party of white men and Indians. Sykes's daughter (a little girl) held out a bottle of honey to them, ſaying it was rum, and begged them to ſpare her life; they told her they did not want rum, but her hair, knocked her down with a lightwood ſtick, and ſcalped her, but we hear ſhe is in a fair way of recovering. A number of inhabitants, it is ſaid, ſoon after collected together, tracked the murderers to the houſe of one Allen, and took ſeveral white men priſoners; one named Conway, who would not ſurrender, was killed.

Two men were killed on Wedneſday the 19th inſtant, in ſight of Tomkin's fort, near Frederica, and a girl carried off by the Indians. A party of 25 men were ſent in purſuit of them.

BALTIMORE, April 11.

The election for two members to repreſent the town of Baltimore in the Convention, to meet at Annapolis the 21ſt inſt. to decide on the new conſtitution, was cloſed on Thurſday morning, when the poll ſtood as follows:

James M'Henry, Eſq;	962
John Coulter, Eſq;	958
Samuel Sterett, Eſq;	385
David M'Mechen, Eſq;	380

There is no inſtance we remember in which the town diſcovered more unanimity than on this occaſion. Mr. M'Henry and Dr. Coulter were not put in nomination till the ſecond day of the election; but it being well known that they were decidedly of opinion, that the ratification of the conſtitution ought to *precede* any amendments or alterations, and that it muſt be injurious to our common intereſts to delay its ratification, in the hope of obtaining them in any other manner than preſcribed by the conſtitution, procured for theſe gentlemen the general ſuffrages of their fellow citizens.---On the ſame day the ſhip-builders, the tradeſmen concerned in navigation, the merchants, the manufacturers, and ſeveral thouſand inhabitants, walked in proceſſion through the different ſtreets of the town, preceded with the flag of the United States, and a decorated ſhip, ſupported by ſailors. The countenance which this proceſſion received in every quarter of the town, while it marks the ſpirit and wiſhes of its citizens, muſt ſerve as an additional motive with the members to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to haſten the adoption of the conſtitution.

At the cloſe of the polls for Baltimore county at the courthouſe and Mr. Dewitt's laſt night, there appeared 787 votes for Harry Dorſey Gough Eſq; John Craddock, Eſq; 774; James Gittings, Eſq; 773; John Eager Howard, Eſq; 771.

Capt. Charles Ridgley, 682; Charles Ridgley of William Eſq; 678; Edward Cockey, Eſq; 645; Nathan Cromwell, Eſq; 630.

BOSTON, March 29.

On Wedneſday laſt the General Court proceeded to conſider and determine what further meaſures were proper to be taken for the diſpoſing and making ſale of the eaſtern lands---when John Read, Eſq; and Dr. Daniel Cony were joined to the committee on that ſubject, and their commiſſion extended, empowering them to ſell all the unappropriated lands in the counties of York, Cumberland and Lincoln, upon ſuch conditions and in ſuch quantities as they ſhall judge moſt for the intereſt of the commonwealth---and to receive in payment either ſpecie, or the conſolidated ſtate notes. The ſaid lands are to be exempted from taxes for ten years, reſerving in each townſhip four lots of land, of 320 acres each, for public uſes; and alſo one townſhip, which is appropriated for the expreſs purpoſe of building and ſupporting a *Public Seminary of Learning* in the county of Lincoln---ſaid townſhip to be laid out central between Kennebeck and Penobſcot Rivers, to the northward of Waldo's patent.

On Wedneſday evening the Hon. Houſe of Repreſentatives concurred with a vote of the Hon. Senate, for making ſale of the the weſtern lands belonging to this commonwealth, for three hundred thouſand pounds in ſpecie---173 members preſent, 107 for concurring.---This, with the army notes which are nearly all paid in, and for the remainder of which executions are now iſſuing, we hope will ſoon put our public debt on a reſpectable footing.

A correſpondent obſerves, that it muſt give the higheſt ſatisfaction to every friend of the commonwealth, to ſee meaſures adopted by government evidently calculated to expedite the ſale of public lands---as thereby we ſhall not only have the pleaſure of beholding the number of our induſtrious citizens daily encreaſing, but the *public debt*, (that ſource of national calamity) yearly leſſening; and ſhould the preſent proſpect of diſpoſing the weſtern territory ſucceed, a conſiderable part of the ſtate debt will ſhortly be extinguiſhed.

How ſtrange are the viciſſitudes of life!----A gentleman from Sangate, in Vermont, informs us, that the famous General Shays, (ſo called) from the command of an army, is now at that place, reduced to the humble employment of *making brooms* for a livelihood.

April 2. Yeſterday, agreeably to their requeſt, his Excellency the Governor was pleaſed to prorogue the Hon. General Court of this Commonwealth, to the Tueſday next preceding the laſt Wedneſday of May next; after giving his aſſent to thirty-one public and private acts paſſed during the ſeſſion.

After ſeveral amendments, the reſolve mentioned in our laſt, reſpecting the weſtern lands, as finally paſſed in the legiſlature yeſterday, was for diſpoſing of this State's right of pre-emption in ſaid lands to the Hon. Mr. Gorham, and others, for *Three Hundred Thouſand Pounds*, in conſolidated notes of this commonwealth, with intereſt until the time limited for payment.

The Hon. Senate have not concurred with the Hon. Houſe in their reſolve for pardoning, and reſtoring to the rights of citizenſhip, *Shays, Day, Parſons*, &c.---Therefore, thoſe of them who are now in cuſtody will be tried according to the due forms of law, and, if convicted, be ſentenced accordingly.

The fœderaliſts of Rhode-Iſland have, in the affair of the new conſtitution, behaved with their uſual firmneſs and patriotiſm: Thoſe of Newport and Providence met on the day *(the 24th ult.)* appointed by the legiſlature for diſcuſſing the conſtitution in town-meetings; and after a fair and attentive conſideration of the buſineſs upon which they were met, they almoſt unanimouſly agreed that they were not ſufficiently informed, to be able to give their *Yea or Nay*, on a queſtion of ſuch importance: And as unanimouſly united in inſtructing their deputies to the General Aſſembly, that a reſolution, recommending to the ſeveral towns the appointment of a convention of the ſtate, might be paſſed by the Aſſembly, agreeably to the recommendations of Congreſs, and the general Convention. The freemen in theſe meetings were ſuppoſed to be near 1000----and but about ten diſſenting voices were found amongſt them. This meaſure of the two great towns of Rhode-Iſland wholly fruſtrates the deſign of the *little* rulers of that ſtate, in endeavouring to obtain, by their little arts, the rejection of a conſtitution, becauſe one object of it is to protect THE HONEST AND INDUSTRIOUS CITIZEN FROM THE ARTS OF KNAVES AND PUBLIC ROBBERS.

PROVIDENCE, March 29.

On Monday next the Honorable General Aſſembly of this ſtate will meet at Eaſt-Greenwich.

A town-meeting was held in this town laſt Monday, in purſuance of the act of aſſembly, paſſed at their laſt ſeſſion, for taking the yeas and nays of the freemen of this ſtate on the propoſed new conſtitution---and, in purſuance of a ſpecial warning, for the purpoſe of giving inſtructions to their repreſentatives relative to the memorial and petition preſented to the General Aſſembly at ſaid ſeſſion, by the ſociety of friends, on the ſubject of the tender-act and ſtatute of limitations (ſo called.)---There was the moſt numerous and reſpectable meeting which has been for a long time. After the new conſtitution had been read, and objections offered from all quarters of the houſe againſt voting thereon by yeas and nays, a committee was appointed to report a ſuitable petition to the legiſlature on the occaſion: And the laſt mentioned buſineſs being taken up, it was reſolved, that the deputies for this town uſe their endeavours, at the next ſeſſion of aſſembly, to procure a repeal of the ſaid ſtatute and of the ſaid tender-act, and that the bills of credit at their current value, as well as ſpecific articles, be made a tender to ſatisfy executions. The meeting adjourned to two o'clock the next day, and without doing buſineſs adjourned to two o'clock on Wedneſday, when there again aſſembled a very full and reſpectable meeting, to which their committee made report; and the petition reported, after two ſeveral readings, was adopted by an unanimous vote, and ordered to be preſented by the deputies of this town to the honorable the General Aſſembly, at their ſeſſion next week, at Eaſt-Greenwich.----The purport of the petition is, that as many of the freemen of this ſtate decline voting by yeas and nays, ſome being deſirous of amending, and ſome for other reaſons, a convention, repreſenting all the freemen, will ſooner or later become neceſſary to pronounce the ultimatum of the ſtate on this ſubject---and praying the legiſlature to recommend the holding one at ſuch time and place as may in their wiſdom ſeem moſt proper.

NEWPORT, *April* 3.

Reſult of the Proceedings in this ſtate on the New Conſtitution.

NEWPORT, PROVIDENCE, and WESTERLY, did not poll, but gave inſtructions to their Deputies in General Aſſembly, to have the Conſtitution referred to a Convention, where it could be legally and properly determined.

WARWICK and GREENWICH, no yeas were given, the Fœderaliſts having entered a proteſt againſt the alteration of the mode of deciſion as *illegal and unprecedented*.

BRISTOL and LITTLE COMPTON, there was a majority of votes for the New Conſtitution.

The other towns generally negatived the Conſtitution, their majorities will appear larger, as the fœderaliſts generally declined giving their votes in town meeting upon a queſtion that is reſolvable only by a convention of the people.

It is therefore preſumed that the legiſlature will conſider this act altering the mode of deciſion as abortive and nugatory---and not offer to the United States and to the world a *partial deciſion* of the conſtitution as being the voice of the people of this ſtate---for it is an indiſputable truth that the NAYS returned do not form a majority of the freemen and freeholders of the ſtate.

Adherence to the Confederation.

THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS yet remains unrepreſented in THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA---any order to the contrary notwithſtanding.

On Friday laſt the town meeting of this town convened, agreeable to their adjournment, to hear the report of their committee appointed to draft inſtructions to our repreſentatives *for calling of a Convention and repealing of the Tender and Limitation Acts*---the report accordingly was read, and unanimouſly received.

The public will have a juſt eſtimate of the principles of the anti-fœderaliſts in this ſtate, by recurring to the principles of our domeſtic government for two years paſt---the oppoſers of the New Conſtitution being uniform ſupporters of an iniquitous tender of a depreciated paper money at par.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 16.

We learn, by late letters from Waſhington county, that there is but a ſmall oppoſition to the new Conſtitution in that and Weſtmoreland county, and that only a trifling diſſatisfaction prevails in Fayette county, which it is expected will ceaſe as ſoon as nine ſtates adopt the government.

Saturday laſt arrived the ſhip Commerce, Capt. Thomas Bell, from Madraſs, Pondicherry and Cudalore, having compleated her voyage in about fifteen months. It is ſaid ſhe has brought a very rich and valuable cargo.

Captain Bell informs us, that about the beginning of September laſt, the ſhip Cheſapeake, Captain O'Donnel, of Baltimore, arrived at Bengal from Bourdeaux, all well.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated April 10.

"Our election for the members of the State Convention commenced on Tueſday laſt; the fœderaliſts were likely to be taken by ſurprize; but Dr. M'Henry and Dr. Coulter have carried by a great majority for the town, both fœderal. The two Charles Ridgeleys for Baltim county. Luther Martin for Hartford county, thoug is ſuppoſed he is not eligible. Judge Hanſon and Nic las Carrol for Annapolis, fœderal. The Hon. Joſe Gilpin, Col. Hollingſworth, Col. S. Evans and James Heron, Eſq; for Cæcil county, all fœderal. So far returns have come to my knowledge, there will be a lar majority of this ſtate convention fœderal."

Meſſrs. HALL & SELLERS.

IN your laſt Gazette a writer, without a ſignature, h addreſſed a few lines to you on the ſubject of Judg B---n's letters. I know not how thoſe two extraordina papers came into the hands of the perſon who ſent the to you, but if a ſeal was violated, the meaſure, whe proved, will certainly meet with much cenſure and n praiſe. I ſay "*when proved*," becauſe at the time the were ſent to you I am ſatisfied you neither had the con feſſion of Mr. Bryan's friend, nor could you know tha Mr. Ralſton had not received them. But while we re prehend the breach of a ſeal, *let us not loſe ſight of th pernicious nature and tendency of the letters.* One para graph unjuſtly ſtabs the whole body of the poſt-officers another wantonly and falſely ſtabs the whole body of th merchants, and perpetrates, in the the ſight of aſtoniſhed foreigners, a ſuicide of the mercantile credit of Penn-ſylvania. A third paragraph clandeſtinely foſters a contempt of government in the boſom of the commonwealth, while a fourth, pregnant with groſs ſedition, is calculated to re-kindle the fire of civil war in a ſiſter ſtate. And could this indignant and patriotic apologiſt recount the injuries to his honorable and dignified friend, without remembering *one* of the outrages in thoſe baneful epiſtles, againſt decency, againſt truth, or againſt his country. Is it a mere nothing, that a man poſſeſſing the delegated powers and dignities of the ſtate has branded with conſpiracy the lawful doings of moſt of the legiſlatures, and ſix conventions. The writer has not confined his cenſure to the mere interception of the letter, but extends it to the act of *publiſhing*. In his zeal for his friend, he has very politely attacked you through the medium of your own paper. What, are the preſſes to be no longer free, when the miſconduct of a *dignified* character is to be laid before the bar of the public? But where is the harm of publiſhing Mr. B---'s letters. He is not aſhamed of them I hope. It is to be preſumed from his ſtation they are not falſe, and no body will ſay they are not as *decent* as they are *true*. But why is a charge brought againſt the fœderaliſts? How does it appear that they have opened the letters? Though we know they are a great majority, we do not ſuppoſe this writer will aſſert there are no other people in the ſtate. But how could there be any deſign againſt Mr. Bryan, or any ſuſpicion of him, to lead to the opening of theſe letters? They are not ſuperſcribed by him. His packets and letters have ſurely not been ſo much on the roads of late that his hand writing is become univerſally known. I hope the worthy judge could not have procured a ſuperſcriber from any conſciouſneſs of what he was about. But I will not dwell longer on theſe odious productions. Giving up the conduct of the perſon who procured the letters as ever ſo cenſurable, yet two things appear to me very clear; 1ſt. that Mr. B---n cannot be defended; and 2dly, that the letters, when diſcovered, ought not to have been concealed.

Q.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

I Shall not here make any comment on the variety of *romantic* and groundleſs ſtories, articles of intelligence, &c. publiſhed by way of extracts of letters, notes from correſpondents, and anonymous eſſays, or of the torrents of abuſe and ſcurrility, that have appeared in the newspapers ſince the birth of the new Conſtitution: I truſt they can be of no ſervice to any cauſe among an honeſt people, therefore none have anſwered or taken notice of them. But I ſhall confine myſelf to a few obſervations on the laughable attempts of ſome anonymous *ſcribblers* to invalidate the *ſolid facts* contained in Mr. Bryan's letters. The writers of theſe ſkits, paragraphs, eſſays, &c. whoever they are, muſt have a very contemptible opinion of the underſtanding of the people, if they ſuppoſe that the unſupported aſſertions of anonymous ſcribblers will be credited, eſpecially as the *facts* are ſo well authenticated with the name of as reſpectable a character as is in the ſtate, who I know equally deſpiſes the abuſe and ſcurrility of a news-paper, as he pities the authors of it.

One *ſcribbler* ſays, that *Mr. King* carried the Reaſons of Diſſent of our Minority to *Boſton*, and had it publiſhed. This is ſo far from being the caſe, that lately, ſince the legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts has ſeen theſe unanſwerable reaſons of diſſent, they have publicly reprobated the new conſtitution in the ſtrongeſt terms, in their anſwer to Mr. *Handcock*'s ſpeech; and it is now doubted whether they will not have the whole reconſidered by that ſtate. The ſame ſcribbler ſays, Mr. Ellicot denies having ſaid what is contained in the poſtſcript of Mr. B----'s letter. Be this as it may, many people can atteſt to the truth of what is in Mr. B----'s poſtſcript, if Mr. Ellicot makes it neceſſary: But I truſt there will be no occaſion. The ſignature of J---e B--n is not to be doubted *in Pennſylvania*, from the inſinuations of any anonymous party ſcribblers. But what ſays the next ſcribbler? Why, he denies the affair of the Poſt-office, even ſince the legiſlature of this ſtate have taken up the matter, upon the petition of all the printers, and inſtructed our Delegates in Congreſs to enquire into the cauſe of the ſtoppage of news-papers in the poſt-office, &c.

Another ſcribbler denies that there were ſo many as 1000 armed men at Carliſle; the idea of ſo many determined men is not pleaſing to this ſcribbler; whereas there were above that number armed, and at leaſt 500 without arms, beſides the deputies from the militia of a neighbouring county. What does the printers of the Carliſle Gazette ſay in one of their paragraphs, made by themſelves, viz. "It is with pleaſure we announce to the "public, that the militia, who on this occaſion amount-"ed to about fifteen hundred men, who are generally "men of property and good character, and all evinced, "both by words and actions, that they intended to per-"ſevere in every meaſure that would oppoſe the eſta-"bliſhment of the new Conſtitution, at the riſk of their "lives and fortunes." And the ſame paper ſays, that they did not remain in town more than half a day, or hurt any thing, except "firing a few ſhot into the ſign of a tavern-keeper who was ſuppoſed to be a federaliſt." I give their account of it, becauſe they are of the party *called* federaliſts, therefore they could have no intention of deceiving their own friends. But, if there was any occaſion, I am confident 30,000 men could be aſſembled at a very ſhort warning by this ſtate.

In the ſame manner has the affair of the petitions been miſrepreſented; for it is well known that this was the work of one individual, unadviſed by the party in oppoſition to the conſtitution; indeed, it was forbid by the moſt of the oppoſition, as contrary to their ſyſtem of conduct; and yet this individual obtained above 4000 ſignatures in only two counties. If petitioning had been adopted by the oppoſition generally, I am confident that five ſixths of the ſtate would have ſigned. Having detected and expoſed theſe fairy tales and ſtories of party, I ſhall take no notice of ſimilar ones publiſhed on the ſame occaſion, as they are all equally groundleſs.

M.

[*The following very intereſting Intelligence to the commercial part of the community, is copied from* La Gazette de France, *printed at Paris, under the Royal ſanction; and received by the* Juno, *arrived at New-York, from Havre-de-Grace, which ſailed* 12 *days after his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's packet.*]

Letter from Mr. Lambert, Councellor of State and of the Council Royal of Finance and Commerce, Comptroller General of Finance to Mr. Jefferſon, Miniſter Plenipotentary for the United States of America, at the Court of Verſailles.

Verſailles, Dec. 29, 1787.

I HAVE the honor, Sir, to ſend you a copy of an arret paſſed in council, for encouraging the commerce of the United States of America in France. I ſhall furniſh you with a number of others as ſoon as they ſhall be printed.

You will therein ſee that ſeveral conſiderable favours, not before promiſed to the American commerce, have been added to thoſe which the king announced to you, in the letter addreſſed to you on the 22d of October of the laſt year.

If in the mean time any duties have been levied, contrary to the intentions of that letter, they ſhall be repaid on ſight of the vouchers.

I have alſo ordered a verification of the facts whereon it was repreſented to you, that the deciſion of 24th of May, 1786, relative to the commerce of tobacco, had not been fully executed.---Be aſſured that if it ſhall appear that engagements have been evaded, which were taken under the ſanction of the king, effectual proviſion ſhall be made for their ſcrupulous fulfilment.

You will learn alſo with pleaſure that the meaſures I have taken to prevent the interruption of commerce of tobacco have had full ſucceſs.

This commodity ſhall not be accepted from among thoſe to which the right of entreport is given. The farmers general ſhall have no preference in the purchaſes; the proprietors ſhall be perfectly maſters of their ſpeculations, and free to export their tobaccos by ſea to foreign countries.

Meaſures only muſt be taken to prevent thoſe frauds to which the entreport might ſerve as a pretext; and the chambers of commerce for the ports ſhall be conſulted, in order that the precautions neceſſary for this purpoſe may not be in a form incompatible with that liberty which commerce ought to enjoy in its operations.

Altho' the preſent ſtock of the farmers general amounts to about three years conſumption, I have engaged that company to continue to purchaſe yearly from the 1ſt day of January, 1788, to the end of their leaſe, fourteen thouſand hogſheads of tobacco brought directly into the ports of France in French or American bottoms, and to ſhew at the end of every four months that their purchaſes amount to four thouſand ſix hundred and ſixty-ſix hogſheads.

As to the prices, you have been ſenſible yourſelf of the neceſſity of leaving them free; and this freedom of price was the principal object of the applications of the American and French merchants when they complained of the contract of Mr. Morris.

The determination then to force the purcheſes of tobacco, though at high prices, inſomuch that the farmers general now find themſelves poſſeſſed of three years proviſion, ſhews that the intereſt of the planters and merchants of the United States of America have ever been precious to the king.

The arret of council herein encloſed, and other regulations which I have the honor of communicating to you, are a further confirmation of a truth tending ſo much to ſtrengthen the bands which unite the two nations.

I have the honor to be, with a very ſincere and inviolable attachment, Sir, your moſt humble and moſt obedient ſervant,

(Signed) LAMBERT.

An ACT of the King's Council of State, for the Encouragement of the Commerce of France with the United States of America.

December 29, 1787.

Extract from the Records of the Council of State.

THE KING, deſirous of encouraging the commerce of his ſubjects with the United States of America, and of facilitating between the two nations connections reciprocally uſeful; having heard the report of the Sieur Lambert, councellor of ſtate, and of the royal council of finance and commerce, comptroller-general of finance, his majeſty being in his council, has ordained and does ordain as follows:

Article 1. Whale-oils and ſpermaceti, the produce of the fiſheries of the citizens and inhabitants of the United States of America, which ſhall be brought into France directly in French veſſels or in thoſe of the United States ſhall continue to be ſubjected to a duty only of ſeven livres ten ſols the barrel of five hundred and twenty pounds weight, and whale fins ſhall be ſubject to a duty of only ſix livres thirteen ſols four deniers the quintal, with the ten ſols per livre on each of the ſaid duties; which ten ſols per liver ſhall ceaſe on the laſt day of December one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety; his Majeſty reſerving to himſelf to grant further favours to the produce of the whale fiſheries carried on by the fiſhermen of the United States of America, which ſhall be brought into France in French veſſels or in thoſe of the United States, if, on the information which his Majeſty ſhall cauſe to be taken thereon, he ſhall judge it expedient for the intereſt of the two nations.

Art. 2. The other fiſh oils and dry or ſalted fiſh, the produce in like manner of the fiſheries of the citizens and inhabitants of the United States, and brought alſo directly into France, in their, or in French veſſels, ſhall not pay any other nor greater duties than thoſe to which the oils and fiſh of the ſame kind, the produce of the fiſheries of Hanſeatic towns, or of other the moſt favored nations, are or ſhall be ſubject in the ſame caſe.

Art. 3. The manufacture of candles and tapers of ſpermaceti ſhall be permitted in France, as that of other candles and tapers.

Art. 4. Corn, wheat, rye, rice, peaſe, beans, lentils, flax-ſeed and other ſeeds, flour, trees and ſhrubs, pot-aſh and pearl-aſh, ſkins and fur of beaver, raw hides, furs and peltry, and timber brought from the United States directly into France, in French veſſels or in thoſe of the United States, ſhall not be ſubject but to a duty of one eighth per cent. on their value.

Art. 5. Veſſels built in the United States and ſold in France, or purchaſed by Frenchmen, ſhall be exempt from all duties, on proof that they were built in the United States.

Art. 6. Turpentine, tar and pitch, the produce of the United States of America, and brought directly into France in French veſſels, or in thoſe of the United States, ſhall pay only a duty of two and a half per cent. on their value, and as well the duties mentioned in this, as in the fourth article, ſhall be exempt from all addition of ſous per livre.

Art. 7. The exportation of arms of all ſorts, and of gun-powder for the United States of America, ſhall be always permitted in French veſſels or in thoſe of the United States, paying for the arms a duty of one eighth per cent. on their value; and gun-powder in that caſe ſhall be exempt from all duty on giving a cautionary bond.

Art. 8. Papers of all ſorts, even paper hangings and coloured papers, paſte-board and books, ſhall be exempt from all duties on their embarkation for the United States of America, in French veſſels or in thoſe of the United States, and ſhall be entitled in that caſe to a reſtitution of the fabrication duties on paper and paſte-board.

Art. 9. The admiralty duties on the veſſels of the United States entering into, or going out of the ports of France, ſhall not be levied but conformably with the edict of the month of June laſt, in the caſes therein provided for, and with the letters patent of the tenth of January, 1770, for the objects for which no proviſion ſhall have been made by the ſaid edict; his Majeſty reſerving to himſelf moreover to make known his intentions as to the manner in which the ſaid duties ſhall be levied, whether in proportion to the tonnage of the veſſels or otherwiſe, as alſo to ſimplify the ſaid duties of the admiralty and to regulate them as far as ſhall be poſſible on the principle of reciprocity, as ſoon as the orders ſhall be compleated which were given by his Majeſty according to the twenty-ſixth article of the ſaid edict of the month of June laſt.

Art. 10. The entreport (or ſtoring) of all the productions and merchandize of the United States ſhall be permitted for ſix months in all the ports of France open to the commerce of her colonies; and the ſaid entreport ſhall be ſubject only to a duty of one eighth per cent.

Art. 11. To favor the exportation of arms, hard-ware, jewellery, bonnetery,* of wool and of cotton, coarſe woollens, ſmall draperies and ſtuffs of cottons of all ſorts, and other merchandize of French fabric, which will be ſent to the United States of America in French veſſels, or in thoſe of the United States, his Majeſty reſerves to himſelf to grant encouragements, which ſhall be immediately regulated in his Council, according to the nature of each of the ſaid merchandizes.

Art. 12. As to other merchandizes not mentioned in this act, brought directly into France from the United States in their or in French veſſels, or carried from France to the ſaid United States in French veſſels or in thoſe of the United States; and with reſpect to all commercial conventions whatſoever, his Majeſty wills and ordains that the citizens of the United States enjoy in France the ſame rights, privileges and exemptions with the ſubjects of his Majeſty, ſaving the execuion of what is provided in the ninth article hereof.

Art. 13. His Majeſty grants to the citizens and inhabitants of the United States all the advantages which are enjoyed, or which may be hereafter enjoyed by the moſt favored nations in his colonies of America; and moreover his Majeſty aſſures to the ſaid citizens and inhabitants of the United States all the privileges and advantages which his own ſubjects of France enjoy or ſhall enjoy in Aſia, and in the ſeas leading thereto; provided always, that their veſſels ſhall have been fitted out and diſpatched in ſome port of the United States.

His Majeſty commands and orders M. le duc de Penthievre, admiral of France; the intendants and commiſſioners de parti in the provinces; the commiſſioners de parti for the obſervation of the ordinances in the admiralties; the officers of the admiralties; maſters of the ports; judges des traites, and all others, to whom it ſhall belong, to be aiding in the execution of the preſent regulation, which ſhall be regiſtered in the offices of the ſaid admiralties, read, publiſhed and poſted wherever ſhall be neceſſary.

Done in the King's Council of State, his Majeſty preſent, held at Verſailles, the twenty-ninth of December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven.

(Signed) LE CTE. DE LA LUZERNE.

* *This term includes bonnets, ſtockings, ſocks, under-waiſtcoats, drawers, gloves and mittens, as ſold by the bonnetiers.*

*** The Contributors to the *Public School of Germantown* are requeſted to attend on *Monday*, the fifth of May next, to *elect Truſtees*, agreeable to charter.

JOSEPH FERREE, Secretary.

Germantown, April 11, 1788.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by ZACHARIAH POULSON, jun. in Fourth-ſtreet, near the Univerſity, and by the other Bookſellers in Philadelphia, (price 1/6)

A DESCRIPTION, with inſtructions for the uſe, of a newly invented Surveying Inſtrument, called the TRIGONOMETER. For the making and vending of which, the Inventor hath obtained an excluſive right for twenty-one years from the Legiſlature of Pennſylvania.------To which are added, I. A method of finding the content of any piece of land, by a ſcale of equal parts and compaſſes only, without any calculation whatever. II. A Table of natural ſines, calculated to five places of decimals; with various examples of its uſe in ſurveying, &c. III. Rules reſpecting the variation of the needle. IV. Theorems for ſolving all caſes in plane trigonometry, by the pen only. V. An eaſy method of finding the exact courſe and diſtance between two objects, which are inviſible the one from the other. The whole illuſtrated with cuts, and an elegant engraving of the inſtrument.

By GEORGE WALL, junior, of Bucks county, Pennſylvania.

FOR SALE BY

LEONARD JACOBY,

At his Store, in Second-ſtreet, the fifth door above Race-ſtreet, and next door to the ſign of the Black Bear, in Philadelphia,

A large aſſortment of the beſt kind of

Dutch Scythes & German Straw-knives,

With ſuitable WHETSTONES.

Alſo a few WAFFEL-IRONS.

Likewiſe a general aſſortment of ſuperfine, fine, middling and coarſe

BOULTING-CLOTHS,

Suitable for any kind of milling buſineſs.

The ſuperfine cloths are ſuperior in quality to any heretofore imported into this country.

The ſaid JACOBY, having dealt in that article for a number of years, flatters himſelf that he has acquired a competent knowledge thereof, therefore engages to furniſh any perſon deſirous of purchaſing, and not being fully acquainted with the quality and kind uſed to the different branches of the milling buſineſs, with ſuch cloths as will anſwer the purpoſe for which they are recommended, and if upon trial thoſe cloths by him choſen ſhould not anſwer the expectation of the purchaſer, he will either exchange them for others, or return the money.

WHEREAS, about the year 1752, DENNIS FOLWELL and JOSEPH FOLWELL, Adminiſtrators of GOLDSMITH EDWARD FOLWELL, late of the borough of Wilmington, conveyed to the ſubſcriber by deed, a certain Lot of Land, in the ſaid borough, bounded by Broad-ſtreet, Tatnal-ſtreet, Kent-ſtreet and Orange-ſtreet, and contains 1 acre and 140 perches, which ſaid deed, with the record thereof, were captured by the Britiſh army in the late war, and have not ſince been reſtored: and whereas the ſubſcriber, on his petition to the General Aſſembly of the ſtate of Delaware, at their laſt ſeſſions, had leave given him to bring in a bill to ſupply the loſs of the ſaid deed: Now this is therefore to give notice, that a bill for the purpoſe aforeſaid will be accordingly preſented to the ſaid General Aſſembly, at their next ſitting, of which all perſons concerned are deſired to take notice. §6w BENJAMIN CHANDLEE.

Philadelphia, April 7, 1788.

The ANNUAL ELECTION for

DIRECTORS and a TREASURER

OF THE

Library Company of Philadelphia

WILL be held, at the Company's Room, in Carpenter's Hall, on MONDAY, the fifth of May next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, when the Treaſurer will attend to receive the Annual Payments.

As there are ſeveral Shares on which FINES are due, the Owners of them, or their Repreſentatives, are hereby notified, that they will be forfeited, agreeable to the Laws of the Company, unleſs the Arrears are paid off on the ſaid fifth of May, or within ten days after.

By Order of the Directors,

WILLIAM RAWLE, Secretary.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of *Rebecca Brodhead*, late the wife of *Daniel Brodhead*, of Reading, in the county of Berks, Eſq; and relict of *Samuel Mifflin*, Eſq; deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber; and thoſe who have any demands againſt her eſtate, are requeſted to bring them in for ſettlement. CHARLES BIDDLE, Executor & Truſtee.

April 9, 1788.

Reading, April 5, 1788.

BY virtue of a Precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-office of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, at the town of Hamburg, in Berks county, on Friday, the 9th day of May next, at the houſe of John Shomo, tavernkeeper, at one o'clock in the afternoon; a certain tract of land, called the "Saw-mill Tract," ſituate on Tumbling Run, in Brunſwick townſhip and county aforeſaid, bounded by lands of John Kantner, John Swarts and vacant land, containing 400 acres, and the allowance of 6 acres per cent. for roads, &c. Taken in execution as the eſtate of John Zane, and to be ſold, by

‡ JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Reading, April 5, 1788.

BY virtue of a Precept from the Truſtees of the General Loan-office, of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale by public vendue, on Saturday, the 10th day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, A certain meſſuage or tenement, and ſix lots of ground, ſituate in Kutz town, in Maxatawny townſhip and county of Berks, marked in the general plan of ſaid town, No. 8, 9, 10, 11, 13 and 14. Alſo 14 out lots near ſaid town, and marked in the general plan of out lots, No. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 108, together with the appurtenances reſpectively. All taken in execution as the eſtate of Henry Swier, and to be ſold, by

¶ JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

Lancaſter, April 7, 1788.

WHEREAS two Judgment Bonds were given in the year 1784, to HENRY ANTES, as Sheriff of Northumberland county, one by JAMES MOORE, for £ 100, the other by BLACKALL WILLIAM BALL and ſaid MOORE, for £ 25, as ſecurity for fines impoſed at the Supreme Court held in Sunbury. And whereas, notwithſtanding the ſaid fines were afterwards remitted by the Honorable the Supreme Executive Council, yet the ſaid HENRY ANTES has made ſeveral attempts to transfer the ſaid Bonds. Notice is therefore given by the ſubſcriber to all perſons, not to receive the ſame, as he will not pay any part thereof. JAMES MOORE.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcribers, on the evening of the 8th inſtant, the two following negroes, viz.

PRIMUS, a country born negroe; he has a very black and ſurly countenance, about 28 years of age, and about five feet ten inches high, a very ſtout well made fellow, has a remarkable crook in two of the fingers of his right hand; had on and took with him, a light drab coloured cloth jacket with ſleeves, patched on both elbows with a piece of black and white fluff, a blue and white homeſpun woollen under jacket and trowſers, a lead coloured coat, with white metal buttons, quite new, and a light coloured fuſtian coat half worn, a blue jacket, a poplin do. with red and yellow ſtripes, pretty much worn, two white ſhirts, one of which being quite new had not got buttons on it, two pair of yarn ſtockings, one pair white, with black and white feet, the other pair black and white, and a caſtor hat about half worn.

The other a mulattoe fellow, named BOB, born in Eaſt-Jerſey, and formerly belonged to John Watkins, Eſq; he is about 25 years old, and about five feet ſeven inches high, ſtrong made, has a ſurly countenance, with a down look; had on and took with him, two jackets with ſleeves, one blue the other ſcarlet, an under jacket, a pair of light brown corduroy breeches, and a pair of green woollen trowſers, with two ſmall patches on the fore part of a different colour, light blue ſtockings, two ſhirts, and a caſtor hat a good deal worn. They are fond of playing on the fiddle, and it is ſuppoſed carried one off with them. Previous to their going they committed ſome robberies in the neighbourhood; it is ſuppoſed they are gone towards New-York. Whoever apprehends the ſaid mulattoe and negroe, and ſecures them in any gaol, ſo as their maſters may get them again, ſhall have the above reward, or Ten Dollars for either, with reaſonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM TOD,
JOSEPH BATES.

Gloucester county, New-Jerſey,
April 12, 1788.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 10th inſt. living in Newtown townſhip, Gloucester county, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, a Dutch lad, named LUDWICK GLASS, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, ſandy hair, round faced, and pitted with the ſmall-pox, a down look, with a ſtoop in his walk, and ſpeaks but bad Engliſh; had on when he went away, a round hat, blue cloth jacket with brown back, a grey great coat, and corduroy breeches, much worn and pieced. ----Alſo went off at the ſame time, a negroe ſlave, named SAM, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, ſtout and ſquare made, with large ears, lips and hands, his ears hanging looſe from his head, his ſkin very black, of a healthy appearance, he has a remarkable ſcar on one cheek, and is not fond of liquor; he is a good farmer, and expert at plantation work; ſpeaks good Engliſh, and a little of the German; he took away with him when he went off, a round hat, red and white ſerge coat, well worn, blue jacket with brown back, a pair of blue trowſers peiced with grey, a cloth coloured great coat with a velvet cape, ſtrong ſhoes, with hob-nails, and a pair double rim'd ſilver buckles. It is expected they went off together, and that the Dutch lad enticed the ſlave to elope with him. Whoever ſecures the above deſcribed perſons, and lodges them in any gaol in this or a neighbouring ſtate, ſhall receive the above reward, or Eight Dollars for the ſlave only, with reaſonable charges, by applying to RICHARD THORNE, at Market-ſtreet ferry, or the ſubſcriber. WILLIAM LAWRENCE.

Philadelphia, April 14, 1788. †

Montgomery county, Moreland townſhip, March 21, 1788.

THIS is to give notice to all perſons not to take an aſſignment on a Promiſſory Note, to be paid in gold or ſilver, given by Henry Wilſon, then of Cheſter county, to Peter Crim, of Lancaſter county, for twenty-one pounds, dated November the 5th, 1781, as ſaid note has been fully diſcharged, but not given up, and I am determined not to pay it again, unleſs compelled by law. † HENRY WILSON.

TO BE SOLD,

Or LET upon an improving LEASE,

THE House and Tanyard, with Lots of Land thereunto belonging, late the eſtate of John Jones, junior, deceaſed, ſituate upon Germantown Main-ſtreet. Any perſon deſirous of purchaſing or renting the ſame may be informed of the terms, by applying to GEORGE FOX, *in Third-ſtreet.*

April 8. §7w.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered one in on week after the bargain is compleated,

A Good limeſtone PLANTATION, and MILL, ſituate in the Great Valley, 21 miles from Philadelphia; the mill has two water-wheels, two pair of ſtones in uſe, one pair burrs; the mill is built for three pair of ſtones, three boultings, &c. it is ſeated and turned by the Valley creek, as conſtant a ſtream as in the ſtate; on the land is good burr ſtone, proved and in uſe, preferable to many imported; a good ſtone houſe or houſes, near 60 feet front, with other ſtone and log buildings. The purchaſer's eyes will be his beſt director. By applying to the ſubſcriber, living in Cheſter county, may view the premiſes and know the terms. If not ſold before the 24th of April, it will then be put up for ſale to the higheſt bidder, with ſeveral other things. ¶ JOSEPH MITCHELL.

Tredyffryn, March 31, 1788.

A valuable Plantation for Sale.

THAT highly improved PLANTATION, whereon the Subſcriber now dwells, ſix miles from Philadelphia, on the road to Cheſter, containing 86 acres, 20 of which woodland, the remainder highly manured, and ſuitable either for gardening or grazing, there being 15 acres of excellent clover for mowing; alſo two good young bearing apple orchards, with a variety of other beſt fruits, conſiſting of pears, peaches, apricots, pruans, plumbs, cherries, &c. The houſe is large, well finiſhed, and commands an agreeable proſpect of the river, &c. with a large barn and other out-houſes. For terms, apply to ¶ PHILIP PRICE.

Kingſeſſing, 4th Month 7th 1788.

Durham Furnace, April 7, 1788.

RAN away yeſterday, from the ſubſcriber, a ſervant man, named DANIEL WALKER, thin viſaged, ſandy coloured, blackiſh hair, red beard, is a tall ſlim fellow, born in America, and about ſix or ſeven and twenty years of age; had on a pair of woolen overalls of a red colour, cloth coloured jacket and hunting ſhirt, but may change his clothes. It is ſuppoſed he may be in company with a woman who hath three ſcars on her throat, occaſioned by an attempt made by herſelf to cut it. All perſons are forbid to harbour or convey him away, at their peril. A reward of FORTY SHILLINGS will be paid to any perſon who will deliver him to the ſubſcriber, or confine him in any goal, ſo as his maſter may have him again, and reaſonable charges, paid by † RICHARD BACKHOUSE.

Purſuant to an Order of Orphan's Court, will be ſold at Jacob Hightſler's tavern, in Gwyned townſhip, the 17th day of April, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon,

A SMALL Tract of Land, lying in Gwyned aforeſaid, in Montgomery county, containing 20 acres, late the eſtate of GWYN ELLIS, deceaſed, two thirds thereof cleared, the reſt wood land, adjoining lands of John Jenkins, Peter Lukens and Jacob Surver. Attendance will be given on the day and place aforeſaid, and the conditions made known, by

† ROBERT ELLIS, Adminiſtrator.

Cheſter county, March 28, 1788.

ALL perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of John Beaton, Eſq; late of ſaid county, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in their accounts properly atteſted unto the ſubſcriber, on or before the 25th day of May next; and all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are reqeſted to make immediate payment, to ſave trouble and expence. † JOHN CULBERTSON, Executor.

Cheſter county, March 28, 1788.

ALL perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of Samuel Culbertſon, late of ſaid county, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in their accounts properly atteſted unto the ſubſcriber, on or before the firſt day of June next; and all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment.

† JOHN CULBERTSON, Adminiſtrator.

March 31, 1788.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away laſt night from the ſubſcriber, living in Saliſbury townſhip, Lancaſter county, a Mulattoe Slave named NED, about 21 years of age, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, had on when he went away, a half worn brown coat, an old jacket let out at the ſides with brown cloth, tow ſhirt, old dark corduroy breeches, white yarn ſtockings, good ſhoes, with plated buckles, new wool hat cocked up at the ſides, has been inoculated laſt winter for the ſmall pox, and the place may be ſeen on his left arm. Whoever takes up ſaid ſlave, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by ‡ ISAAC M'CAMANT.

Twenty Shillings Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber (on the night of the 29th inſt. March) living in Northampton townſhip, county of Burlington, and weſtern diviſion of the ſtate of New-Jerſey, an Iriſh Servant man, named James Elliot, about 22 years of age, is of a ſour countenance, has long black hair (though not tied) had on and took with him an old felt hat, light coloured coatee, almoſt new, ſeveral pairs of ſhoes, one whereof made of neats leather, with pegs in the ſoles, ſeveral other articles not rightly remembered. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by

‡ JOHN COOPER.

Pencader, April 4, 1788.

AT PRIVATE SALE,

A VALUABLE Plantation, ſituate in Pencader Hundred, New-Caſtle county, near the ſtage road leading from Chriſtiana bridge to the Head of Elk, 7 miles from the former and 3 from the latter.

The Plantation contains 500 acres, viz. 150 acres cleared, 30 acres of meadow made and 50 more may be made, the remainder well timbered.

There are on the premiſes, a new two ſtory Brick Houſe, well finiſhed, 32 feet by 27, with a good cellar under the whole, a good kitchen, barn, ſtables and other out-houſes, all in good repair, with a pump of excellent water at the door, a pleaſant garden and two valuable orchards, one of apples, the other peaches, each containing about 200 trees.

A conſiderable part of the purchaſe will be taken in dry goods. Apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the ſaid farm, or to Mr. SAMUEL M'LENE, in Philadelphia, who has a draft of the premiſes. § ISAAC LEWIS.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold by

PETER STEWART,

In Third-ſtreet, the fourth door below Market-ſtreet,

Grammatical Inſtitutes;

Or an eaſy INTRODUCTION to

Dr. Lowth's Engliſh Grammar:

Deſigned for the uſe of Schools, and to lead young Gentlemen and Ladies into the knowledge of the firſt principles of the Engliſh language.

BY JOHN ASH, L. L. D.

With an APPENDIX; containing

I. The Declenſion of irregular and defective Verbs.
II. The Application of the Grammatical Inſtitutes.
III. Some uſeful Obſervations on the Ellipſis.
IV. Exerciſes of bad Engliſh.
V. Leſſons on the Engliſh Language.

To which are added SELECT LESSONS, to inſtil juſt ſentiments of virtue into youth: And a collection of BOOKS, proper for young gentlemen and ladies, to ſhorten the path to knowledge.---Reviſed, corrected and enlarged.

To this PHILADELPHIA *edition* is now added, for the firſt time,

An ESSAY on PUNCTUATION;

Being an abridgement of a celebrated performance, lately publiſhed in London, on that ſubject.

[PRICE 2*s. ſingle, and* 18*s. by the dozen.*]

From the CRITICAL REVIEW for June, 1785.

"AN eaſy, familiar, practical treatiſe on the ſubject of punctuation has been long wanted for the uſe of ſchools, and indeed for all perſons, who have any pretenſions to a liberal education. This elegant performance will amply ſupply the deficiency; and will not only afford the reader all neceſſary information, with reſpect to the ſtructure and diviſion of ſentences, but at the ſame time is happily calculated to elevate his ideas, to improve his taſte, and to furniſh him many beautiful ſentiments on moral and philoſophical ſubjects." *Philad. March* 29, 1788.

The Philadelphia, Charleſton and Baltimore

Line of Stage Coaches.

THE proprietors beg leave to inform the public, that they have eſtabliſhed a complete line of ſtages between Philadelphia, Charleſton and Baltimore: From Philadelphia to Charleſtown 60 miles by land; from thence to Baltimore by the way of the Charleſton packets, belonging to William Howell and Co. Will ſet off from the New-York ſtage-houſe, at Michael Denniſon's, the corner of Second and Arch-ſtreets, in Philadelphia, on Mondays, Wedneſdays and Fridays, at four o'clock in the morning, until the firſt of May next, and arrive the ſame afternoon at Charleſton; where the paſſengers and baggage will go on board of the packet that will arrive in Baltimore the ſame evening or next morning, if the weather be favorable, in good time to breakfaſt.

The packets will leave Baltimore on the ſame days, Monday, Wedneſday and Friday mornings, a ſmall diſtance from the ſtage-office, kept by Mr. William Evans, at the corner of Calvert and Bank-ſtreets.

The ſtage coaches will ſet off from Charleſton on Tueſdays, Thurſdays and Saturdays, at four o'clock in the morning, if the packets arrive ſo ſoon, and arrive in Philadelphia the ſame afternoon.

The mail ſtage for Cheſtertown, will ſet off from the aboveſaid Michael Denniſon's, on Monday mornings, at ten o'clock, and Friday mornings, at four o'clock, and arrive at Cheſtertown on Tueſdays and Saturdays in the afternoon, and ſet off from Cheſtertown on Monday and Friday mornings, at ten o'clock, and arrive in Philadelphia Tueſdays and Saturdays the ſame afternoon, until the firſt of May next.

The proprietors have provided two large portmanteaus to each line of ſtages, with good locks and keys, in order to ſafe convey news-papers as well as all other ſmall baggage, &c. which, we are in hopes will give general ſatisfaction.

The keys will be kept as follows, viz. One key at Philadelphia ſtage-houſe, one key at Wilmington ſtage-houſe, one key at Warwick ſtage-houſe, one key at Cheſtertown ſtage-houſe, one key at Head of Elk ſtage-houſe, one key at Charleſton ſtage-houſe, one key at Baltimore ſtage-houſe; where any perſon may apply for ſeats, and leave memorandums and news-papers to be ſafe conveyed by the ſtage from any one ſtage-houſe to the other.

RATES of PASSENGERS and BAGGAGE as follow, viz.

One ſeat from Philadelphia to Cheſtertown,	£1	10	0
One ſeat from Philadelphia to Baltimore,	1	0	0
One ſeat from Philadelphia to Charleſton,		15	0
One ſeat from Charleſtown to Baltimore,		5	0

Each way-ſeat, for any diſtance leſs than 50 miles by land, is four-pence per mile. 150lb. of baggage equal to one ſeat. All baggage not weighing 25lb. muſt be left to the judgment of the clerk, according to the bulk and value, not leſs than 1*s*3, nor more than 5*s*. All baggage belonging to paſſengers is conſidered under their own care. Each paſſenger to be allowed the fare of 14lb. of baggage free from charge.

GERSHOM JOHNSON & Co.

N. B. The ſtages will commence running on Monday, the 17th inſtant. March 11, 1788.

IMPORTED, and for SALE, by

COXE *and* FRAZIER,

Oppoſite the BANK,

HALF bleached ſeven eighths Iriſh linens, fine and coarſe Holland linens, and Harlaem jeans, fuſtians, jeans, queen cords, mens and womens thread and cotton hoſiery, ſome ſtationary, coarſe boulting cloths, Dutch lace and fans, ſhalloons, durants, moreens of various colours, nails, ſheet copper, ſheathing paper, copper nails, a parcel of good muſquets and accoutrements very cheap, common and fine indigo, very good and cheap claret, in bottles, old Barbadoes ſpirit in butts, congo and common green tea, China plates, bowls, cups and ſaucers, logwood, mahogany, lignumvitæ.---A ſhip's boat and pumps.---Alſo to rent the Houſe in Front-ſtreet, lately occupied by them---and the Houſe in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the New-Market, lately occupied by Mr. Gotteer.

Philadelphia, April 1, 1788.

THE Partnerſhip of SHAW and SYKES being diſſolved by mutual conſent above two years paſt, thoſe yet indebted are once more requeſted to pay the amount of their accounts, to the ſubſcriber, who is duly impowered to receive the ſame. SAMUEL SHAW.

BROKE into an enclofure at Buſh-hill, the ſeat of William Hamilton, Eſquire, ſome time laſt fall, a large BLACK HORSE; the owner is deſired to come, prove his property, and take him away, to prevent his being ſold to pay the charges. Enquire on the premiſes, of †

March 27, 1788. JOHN SHORT.

Philadelphia, March 29, 1788.

THE MEMBERS of the *Philadelphia Contributionſhip* for Inſuring Houſes from Loſs by Fire are to meet at the Court-Houſe, on the 14th day of April next, between the hours of *two* and *five* in the afternoon, in order to chooſe TWELVE DIRECTORS and a TREASURER, for the enſuing year. §

Philadelphia Porter, Beer and Cyder,

BOTTLED AND SOLD BY

Benjamin W. Morris,

At the corner of Dock and Pear-ſtreets, where may alſo be had

VINEGAR by the hogſhead, or ſmaller quantity; double and ſingle refined loaf and lump ſugars; muſcovado ſugar in hogſheads and barrels; Weſt-India and ſugar-houſe molaſſes; claret in caſes; Madeira per pipe, quarter caſk or gallon, Liſbon, ſherry and Teneriffe wines; Taunton ale in caſks; Briſtol beer; old Jamaica ſpirits, per hogſhead or gallon; Antigua rum, &c. &c.

N. B. The above are warranted to be of the firſt quality.

Philadelphia, April 1, 1788. ep12

BIRDSBOROUGH ESTATE.

On TUESDAY, the 22d day of April next, and the following days, until the whole is ſold,

Will be expoſed to SALE, by public Vendue,

At the Court-houſe in the borough of READING,

THE following real ESTATES, late of MARK BIRD, Eſq; ſituate for the moſt part in the townſhips of Union, Amity and Robinſon, in the county of Berks, and partly in Nantmill, in Cheſter county, viz.

1ſt. Hopewell Furnace (and the lands therewith allotted) diſtant by the preſent road about five miles from Birdſborough Forges, containing 4338 acres, and allowance of 6 per cent. for roads and highways; 800 or 900 acres the timber on which has never been cut, 200 or 300 acres of ſecond growth timber, now fit for cutting, having more on it than ever. The remainder is chiefly ſecond growth cheſnut timber, in a very thriving ſtate. It is thought there is timber enough on the whole tract to ſerve the furnace for ſix blaſts, 800 or 900 tons each blaſt, and by the time theſe are out, it will afford a conſiderable quantity of timber from the young growth now coming forward, ſufficient to ſupply the furnace for a number of years; there are between 50 and 60 acres of good watered meadow made, which may be encreaſed to 90 acres at a ſmall expence. Alſo, an excellent young bearing orchard of about 250 apple trees of the beſt fruit, with a ſufficient number of houſes to accommodate the workmen. The mines appertinent to this furnace, one whereof is ſituated in Eaſt-Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, two and an half miles from the furnace, which has ſupplied the furnace 17 years paſt, having now as good an appearance as ever, the vein or body of ore being 50 or 60 feet wide, contains 160 acres of land, being a valuable farm. The other is near Jones's, in Carnarvon townſhip, Berks county, adjoining to Warwick minehole, of excellent quality, and to all appearances a large quantity of ore, diſtant from the furnace about four miles and an half, containing 40 acres of choice woodland.

2d. A meſſuage plantation and tract of land, fronting the river Schuylkill, containing near 200 acres, bounding on Birdſborough farm and Moſes Robinſon's place; being an exceeding good farm, with valuable improvements.

3d. A tract of land whereon Michael Baird dwells, in the rear of the laſt tract, containing about 150 acres, on which are erected a log dwelling-houſe and ſtone barn; there are about ſix acres of watered meadow, and an orchard of about 100 apple trees; about 90 acres of the land are cleared, and a ſufficient quantity of timber on it.

4th. A tract called George Keppart's place, containing 187 acres, chiefly woodland, having only about 20 acres cleared, of which about three acres are watered meadow, and four acres more may be eaſily made; two thirds of this tract is arable land; there are alſo a log dwelling-houſe and barn on it, and a good ſpring convenient to the improvements.

5th. Calhoun's place, containing about 150 acres and allowance; there is a log dwelling-houſe, five acres of watered meadow, about thirty cleared, and a good ſpring on it.

6th. Bateman's place, containing 167 and a quarter acres of land and allowance, about four acres of watered meadow are made, and about twenty cleared, with a good ſpring and log houſe on it.

7th. John White's place, containing 216 acres and allowance, about ſeven acres watered meadow made, 40 acres are cleared, has a ſmall orchard, and a log dwelling-houſe and barn thereon, and a good ſpring.

8th. Benjamin William's place, has 200 acres and allowance, 10 acres of watered meadow made, 40 acres are cleared, has a good orchard, with log dwelling-houſe, barn and ſpring.

9th. A tract of unimproved well timbered land, at the head of Iſrael Robinſon's place, containing about 100 acres; very little of the timber having been cut.

Alſo, ſeveral other tracts of land, near or adjoining to the foregoing lands.

About 3000 cords of wood are cut ready for coaling, and will be ſold at the ſame time.

Thomas Lightfoot, of Uwchland, is now employed in making a correct draft of the premiſes, with their ſubdiviſions. And William Hays, of Birdſborough, will attend to ſhew the lines to any perſon deſirous of viewing them; the draft will be produced at the time and place of ſale.

One fifth part of the purchaſe money will be expected within three months after the ſale, and the remainder in yearly payments with intereſt, in proportions to be fixed at the time of ſale.

Philad. March 20, 1788. JOHN NIXON.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable PLANTATION, containing 188 acres of good Land, with two good Houſes, one of ſtone, a Barn and Stables, with a good Orchard and good ſpring of water, ſome watered meadow, and more may be made; the place where formerly Samuel Picken lived, in the townſhip of Eaſt Caln, Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, running along Brandywine creek, where there may be a mill built. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may view the premiſes by applying to Samuel White, adjoining the ſame. For terms enquire of WILLIAM CLINGAN, Eſquire, living on the Lancaſter road, 41 miles from Philadelphia, near Caleb Way's tavern, or of DUNCAN LEECH, Philadelphia, in Spruce-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets.

April 1, 1788. †

TO BE SOLD,

A CONVENIENT three ſtory Brick Houſe, and three ſtory back buildings, pleaſantly ſituated in Arch, between Fifth and Sixth-ſtreets. Alſo one other three ſtory Brick Houſe, ſituated in Vine-ſtreet, between the aforeſaid ſtreets. Enquire of the Printers. ¶

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